JANUARY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2746.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1783.

By virtue of an Act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, for veſting ſeveral Houſes and Lots of Land in the city of Philadelphia, the reſiduary real Eſtate of JOHN NICHOLAS, deceaſed, in Truſtees, to ſell the ſame, and to divide the money ariſing agreeable to Law and the ſaid Teſtator's Will,

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th of February, will be SOLD, the following deſcribed

HOUSES and Lots of LAND,

At the Coffee-Houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening, by Public AUCTION, to the higheſt bidder,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, now in poſſeſſion of James Cochran, oppoſite the old Preſbyterian Meeting, in Market-ſtreet, containing on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet 9 inches, and extending north to a three feet alley, 97 feet; bounded ſouth by Market-ſtreet, weſt by Joſeph Cruikſhank's houſe, eaſt by a three feet alley, extending from Market ſtreet to Church-alley.

N. B. Joſeph Cruikſhanks is entitled to the privilege of a water courſe, acroſs the above lot, at forty-ſix feet diſtance from Market-ſtreet, for draining off the water, without *nuiſance*, into the three feet alley.

A LOT, back of the aforeſaid meſſuage, on which is an old ſtable, the ſame breadth of the Market ſtreet lot, 59 feet deep; bounded by Church-alley on the north, Joſeph Cruikſhanks on the weſt, the three feet alley leading from Market-ſtreet, to which it has a privilege, on the eaſt, and the three feet alley mentioned in the aforeſaid lot on the ſouth, to which it has an equal privilege.

A two ſtory HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the north ſide of Church-alley, in breadth on ſaid alley 15 feet 4 inches, in depth 120 feet, or thereabouts; bounded by Church-alley ſouth, Joſeph Paſchall's ground weſt, Jonathan Mifflin's eaſt, eſtate of Widow Wiſter north.

A HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the ſouth ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, near the ſign of the George Tavern, containing on ſaid ſtreet 17 feet and an half, and in depth 50 feet; bounded north by ſaid ſtreet, eaſt by John Reynolds, ſouth by Samuel Mickle's eſtate, and weſt by heirs of Edward Warner, ſubject to a ground-rent of 35 Shillings per annum, payable to Rebecca Steel.

The terms of ſale, one half the purchaſe money to be paid immediately, one year's credit will be given for the other half; the buyer paying intereſt and giving ſecurity.

BENJAMIN MORGAN,
MARMADUKE COOPER,
SAMUEL HUDSON.

Jan. 8, 1783.

Claret in Hogſheads and Bottles,

To be SOLD by
MEREDITHS and CLYMER. ¶

BLACK LEAD PENCILS,

A few Dozens of the firſt Quality, either flat or round, to be SOLD at
WILLIAM POYNTELL's,
Three Doors below Market-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet.
ALSO,
Aſs Skin Pocket MEMORANDUM BOOKS. ¶

WHITE LEAD Manufactured,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THE ſubſcriber in Vine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of his Excellency General Waſhington, allowed by the beſt judges in this city to be equal in quality to any imported from Europe: likewiſe White Lead, red and yellow Oaker ground in oil in jars and kegs, from a half dozen to 50 weight, boiled Oil, Paint Bruſhes, Lead Aſhes, &c.

Alſo, A HOUSE and LOT ſituate on Cheſtnut-hill, 10 miles from Philadelphia, containing between 11 and 12 acres, the whole orchard and garden; upwards of 60 hogſheads of cyder has been made in a ſeaſon; it is very ſuitable for a public houſe, ſtore, or a gentleman's country ſeat; it is at preſent occupied as a tavern, and known by the ſign of the Bonny Jockey, but laſt year the Green Tree: there is beſides the large houſe a one ſtory dwelling, a two ſtory ſtone building, which may with a very ſmall expence be converted into a dwelling, a large ſtone ſtable with a chair or carriage houſe and ſheds; two wells of the beſt water, in the one a pump, a good cyder preſs and mill, and ſundry other conveniencies; the whole in good fence. The purchaſer paying about one third of the money, may have a conſiderable time for the payment of the remainder.

January 2, JOHN BIDDIS.

N. B. Pig Lead will be taken for part or the whole. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, and uncommonly healthy NEGROE GIRL, between 12 and 13 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox; ſhe is ſold for no fault, but as the perſon whoſe property ſhe is, intends to break up houſe-keeping, he will have no further uſe for her. For terms apply to Doctor EBENEZER A. SMITH, of Wilmington. ¶

WAS left with the ſubſcriber about ſix months ago, a lame MARE, and two barrels of PORK; this is to inform the owner, that unleſs he comes in three weeks from this date, the mare and pork will be ſold for the expences, by JOHN JARVIS, living on his plantation at the 17 mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road. ¶ *January* 15, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL PLANTATION, in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 92 acres, about ten acres of watered meadow, producing a large quantity of hay, with a houſe, barn and orchard; it is ſuitable for a tanner or a diſtiller, as there is a ſtill-houſe on the place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms of ſale, and ſee the place, by applying to ¶ ROBERT WITHROW.

Lancaſter, January 6, 1783.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 18th day of September laſt, a Negroe Wench, who calls herſelf POLLY HEANS, is about 20 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, and has with her a Mulatto child, about 6 months old. The owner or owners of ſaid wench and child, are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away in ſix weeks from the above date, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged agreeable to law, by HUGH CUNNINGHAM, Gbaler. ‡

Firſt Month, 9th, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, lying in Lebanon townſhip, Hunterd n county, in Weſt New-Jerſey, about 6 miles from the river Delaware, and about the ſame diſtance from the Union Iron-works, and one mile and an half from Change-Water-Forge, containing 335 acres, of which 60 or 70 acres are cleared, and incloſed with good fence, chiefly cheſtnut, including about 10 acres of cleared meadow ground, there being alſo 30 or 40 acres of ſwamp, ſuitable for meadow; the woodland is well covered with timber. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, barn, bearing orchard, and other improvements; now in the tenure of Philip Metler, whoſe leaſe will expire next ſpring. For terms of ſale, apply to ANTHONY SYKES, of Cheſterfield, in the county of Burlington. If not ſold before the 8th day of the Fourth Month (called April) next, it will on that day be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt bidder, at the Union Iron-works. t. b. c.

FOUR-PENCE Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, this day, a ſervant Lad, named WILLIAM GORDON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſandy hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured jacket, and a ſtriped under one, alſo ſtriped trowſers of the ſame, a pair of blue yarn ſtockings, and two ſhirts. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, paid by CASPER JOHNSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ‡

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 27th of November laſt, a bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, trots, paces and canters well, one hind foot white, ſhod before; ſhe has a ſmall ſcar on her buttock. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſhall receive half the above reward, and for taking up the Thief, and ſecuring him ſo as to be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive the remainder, paid by

December 2, 1782. ¶ WILLIAM OWEN.

THE Subſcriber takes the liberty thus to inform his friends, and acquaintance in particular, and the public in general, That he has furniſhed himſelf with materials of the firſt and beſt quality for carrying on the trade or buſineſs of ſaddle, bridle, collar and harneſs-making, which buſineſs he carries on in all its various branches, at his ſhop formerly occupied by his brother Joſeph Lownes, deceaſed, in the townſhip of Springfield, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania. He flatters himſelf that by his care and attention to buſineſs and reaſonable prices for his work, he will be able to give full ſatisfaction to thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, which favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by their ready friend to ſerve,

[illegible] 1783. HUGH [illegible]

M E A T

Taken in to S M O K E by
J O H N J O N E S,
In Market-ſtreet, next door to the Old Jail.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A true narrative of the conduct of the late Grand Jury of the city and county of Philadelphia, at a Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, begun the 13th December, 1782.

ON Tueſday the 31ſt December laſt, a bill was delivered to the Grand Jury by the Attorney General againſt Eleazer Oſwald, for printing and publiſhing an infamous libel upon the Supreme Court, on the 28th September preceding, (reſpecting the proceedings againſt a certain Francis Nichols, who had plead guilty to an indictment for an aſſault and battery on a Councillor of the State) and a ſingle witneſs ſent to them, who proved that he had purchaſed the News-paper, containing the libel, from the defendant, who had alſo confeſſed in open Court, that he had printed and ſold that paper.

This was all the evidence neceſſary, in the opinion of the Attorney General, for the finding of the indictment, as the words publiſhed appeared to every reader to be defamatory. For this he relied upon the law, as mentioned in 4th Blackſtone, page 300, where, ſpeaking of the Grand Jury, he uſes theſe words, "they are only to hear evidence in behalf of the proſecution: For the finding of an indictment is only in the nature of an accuſation, which is afterwards to be tried and determined; and the Grand Jury are only to enquire upon their oaths, whether there be ſufficient cauſe to call upon the party to anſwer." This has been the law for ages. It is true, there have been ſome writers, who have pretended to hold a different opinion; but their *opinion* has never been adjudged or received for *law*. Indeed the meaning of the word "indictment," ſeems to give ſatisfaction on this head, it is in law an "accuſation" only. However, after a little time the complexion of ſome of the Jury being conſidered, it was thought adviſeable to ſend them three gentlemen, of as much veracity and credit as any of their body, to prove that the libellous part of the publication was *falſe*. This was not only proved by the witneſſes but by the records of the Court, for inſtead of the Court's refuſing to hear *any teſtimony*, *two witneſſes*, who were all that were offered, were ſworn and examined on the part of Francis Nichols, and his two counſel fully heard. This was not a little perplexing to ſome of the Jury, and they ſpent the next day in ſending for and examining whom they pleaſed, without making any application to the Court to have them qualified, or ever mentioning their names. Among theſe was Francis Nichols, who was at the time one of the bail for Mr. Oſwald's appearance, and the ſuppoſed author of the libel.

The Attorney General was ſent for by them, and examined, notwithſtanding the objections of Mr. William Bingham, to whoſe opinions, and thoſe of two or three others, ſeveral well meaning men paid too much reſpect. One of Mr. Bingham's objections merits attention, it was that he, the Attorney General, was an *intereſted witneſs* for the Commonwealth, and proved it, by aſking him if he was not the Attorney-General, and concerned in all public proſecutions. There were not however *twelve* of the Jury for finding the bill, and it was returned on the 2d January, "ignoramus," becauſe, as it is alledged, Mr. Oſwald might have been *miſinformed*. Thus the firſt bill iſſued, without a ſingle remark from the bench.

The ſecond bill was preſented on the ſame day, and a ſingle witneſs ſent to prove the publication of the libel, which was ſigned "A Friend to the Army;" afterwards Meſſieurs Burd, Ingerſol and Levi, three gentlemen of the law, were ſent to prove, that it was *falſe*. They attended the Jury, and were in a little time informed by Mr. Pringle, that the buſineſs was over, and they need not tarry any longer. The jury ſoon after returned the bill "not a true bill." The Court then told them, for the firſt time, of their miſbehaviour, and reprimanded them in a language and with a ſpirit becoming intelligent and independent judges. A majority, notwithſtanding the efforts of Meſſieurs Bingham, Caldwell and Shee, who appeared to be the oracles of the Jury, deſired, by their foreman, that the bill might be returned to them again, and they would re-conſider it; they were told no good fruits were expected from it, after what had paſſed; but upon a ſecond requeſt by the foreman, it was re-delivered to them; and they were at the ſame time told, if *three* witneſſes were not ſufficient, they ſhould have *fifty*; Mr. Samuel Caldwell obſerved, "the more the better." They then retired, informing the Court they would meet the next day at ten o'clock. The three gentlemen before named, waited upon them about the time appointed, and after tarrying near an hour, were told, they would not be examined, and they then came away. In the mean time the Jury ſent for the Attorney General, and Mr. Bingham put ſeveral queſtions to him, which he declined anſwering, unleſs they were in *writing*; if they were, he ſaid, he would anſwer them in *writing*, and this would prevent miſtakes: they contented themſelves with one, which in ſubſtance was, whether after a bill was returned ignoramus by a Grand Jury, they could receive it back and re-conſider it? The anſwer was, they might, while the ſame Court was ſitting, either do that, or receive a new bill, and find it. To this point it is laid down, in 4th Blackſtone 301, that if a Grand Jury return a bill ignoramus, or not a true bill, the party is diſcharged; but a freſh bill may afterwards be preferred to a ſubſequent jury. Such a return was never yet conſidered as an *acquital*, nor can it be pleaded in *bar* of a new indictment found for the ſame offence; but this Grand Jury knew the law better than the Attorney-General and the Court together. Another anecdote muſt not be ſuppreſſed; while the Grand Jury were deliberating, whether they ſhould hear the evidence in ſupport of the charge, and before they had determined to refuſe it, their foreman, Zebulon Potts, Eſquire, had been in a private room in converſation with Mr. Eleazer Oſwald, the printer and publiſher of the libel, Mr. Thomas Proctor, the ſuppoſed author, and Jacob Bankſon, Eſq; their ſuppoſed Counſel, &c.

Can any Grand Jury expect, that ſuch contemptuous and illegal conduct ſhould eſcape without cenſure at leaſt, from a ſenſible and upright Court? Can they expect not to be told, that the defendant had printed and publiſhed the papers deemed libels; that they were falſe; that every reader muſt ſee that they were defamatory; and that they were malicious, no man, who had any regard to character, would diſpute; of all which the moſt ſatisfactory evidence was offered to them, but they refuſed to hear it? Grand Juries reqeſting the Court to qualify and ſend them witneſſes, that were in favour of the party accuſed; yet none before the preſent had ever treated the Court with ſo much contempt, as to ſend for and examine witneſſes without their knowledge.---That the Court *alone* were by law to judge of the *competency* or *incompetency* of a witneſs; the Jury of his *credit*.---That if witneſſes were heard in private and ex parte, for the perſon accuſed, the Attorney General or proſecutor could have no opportunity of producing witneſſes to *diſcredit* them, or to *diſprove* what they alledged. That it was ſomewhat remarkable, the Jury had not followed this example in any other matter given them in charge, though they had many, both of a capital and criminal nature. That if ſuch a precedent ſhould be eſtabliſhed, by the Court ſubmiting to it, both the Court and Petty Jury would be uſeleſs, and the conſtitution violated. That, above all, if the Grand Jury could, by law, refuſe to hear and examine witneſſes ſent to them by the Court, under oath, to prove *this* offence; by the ſame parity of reaſon, they might refuſe to hear any witneſſes to prove a *robbery*, *murder*, or *treaſon*: and then, for want of proof, return the indictment, "not a true bill." In fine that the conduct of this Grand Jury was incomprehenſible; and they were deſired to bring the ſubject to a *public trial*, when all the people, who thought proper, might attend and judge for themſelves, and the whole affair would be legally and fully diſcuſſed, and not ſmothered in a *corner in a tavern*, as it appeared now to be.---That the people anxiouſly wiſhed it, not that there was any doubt that the libels proſecuted were infamous lies, but that they might know, whether any redreſs, for ſuch wrongs, could be obtained in the Courts of Juſtice; that the Printers deſired it; that if redreſs could not be obtained from the laws of the Commonwealth, every man would conſider himſelf as the guardian of his own reputation, and the laws of nature would take place; and in ſuch a caſe, we ſhould hear of aſſaults and batteries, cutting off of ears, challenges, aſſaſſinations and murders without end.---That the Court had done their part, they had laid hold of the *firſt* opportunity that had *fairly* occurred; it reſpected *themſelves*; if the injured did not complain, they did not think it eligible or obligatory upon them, under preſent opinions and party *prejudices*, to ſtep forth *officially*.---That their good views had been fruſtrated by the miſbehaviour of *one* Grand Jury, but they flattered themſelves *others* might judge better, and the public peace be yet preſerved; but if the caſe ſhould turn out otherwiſe, the blood ſhould not be on the heads of the judges, or of their children. Was there any thing improper in all this? There was an *omiſſion*, the Grand Jury were neither impriſoned nor fined.

I well know the importance of every man, in his own opinion; it were to be wiſhed that every man would pay a due attention to the importance of others, who, from their ſtations, muſt be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs ſuperior abilities.

There is a reſpect due to a Grand Jury, but there is a greater reſpect due to the higheſt Court of criminal juriſdiction in the State. The Grand Jury for *Philadelphia* have no right to preſcribe the rule of law throughout *Pennſylvania*, in which there are annually returned upwards of ſixty Grand Juries, who have *equal* pretenſions in this particular with them; and if each was to diſcover the ſame vanity, what would be the reſult? I mean not to *diſpleaſe*, but to reaſon. Three of this Jury, namely, Colonel Knox, and Meſſrs Pringle and Bright, have not ſigned the memorial; ſeveral others, I am told, were againſt theſe proceedings, and for finding the indictments, and though, they have not diſtinguiſhed themſelves, I except them out of theſe animadverſions.

After all this, fifteen of theſe gentlemen have had modeſty enough to appeal to the world; to the world and their own conſciences, I now leave them. JURISPERITUS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1783.

The following is a particular Account of the Taking of the Engliſh Settlements at Hudſon's Bay, by the Chevalier de la Perauſe, in Auguſt laſt, as communicated in a letter from that Officer to the Marquis de Caſtries, Secretary of State, and publiſhed in the Paris Gazette.

Hudſon's Streights, September 6, 1782.

YOU have been informed of my ſailing from Cape François on the 31ſt of May laſt, with his Majeſty's ſhip the Sceptre, of 74, and the frigates l'Aſtree and l'Engageante, ununder the reſpective commands of the chevalier de Lungle, and the ſieur de la Jaille, lieutenant in the navy, for an expedition in Hudſon's Bay. I had taken on board at St. Domingo the following land forces----250 men, draſted from the regiments of Armagnac and Auxerrois, and 40 artilleriſts, together with two eight inch mortars, 300 ſhells and four cannon. The above detachment was under the command of the ſieur de Roſtaing, major of Armagnac. The ſieur le Certain, captain of artillery, in the ſervice of the colonies, had the detail of the ordinance; the ſieur Moneron, captain in the corps of engineers, was to direct the operation of the ſieges, while the ſieur de Manſuy, captain engineer of the colonies, was appointed to take the drafts and charts of the coaſts and bays which we were to viſit.

Nothing happened to me remarkable during my navigation till July 17th, when I diſcovered, about twelve at night, the iſland Reſolution. I had not ſailed 20 leagues up Hudſon's Streights, when I found myſelf every inſtant ſurrounded with new obſtacles of every kind. The ſhips under my command remained entangled for ſeveral days among the ice, ſo far indeed that our ſailors could go on foot from ſhip to ſhip. The frigates ſuffered greatly, and were ſo damaged in their ſterns as to alarm me about their ſafety: the Sceptre was in the moſt imminent danger of loſing her rudder. Every thing was new to us in this navigation, and that very circumſtance occaſioned my neglecting to provide ice-anchors, which would have proved of the utmoſt utility: at laſt, on the 30th of July, I came in ſight of Cape Walſingham, the moſt weſterly part of the Streights. I had hitherto had no other rule to ſteer by than a few points determined geometrically inſerted in the practical navigator, and by the means of which M. de Manſuy and myſelf had ſketched out a chart, which we altered as the hazy weather permitted us to deſcry land. I now thought all difficulties overcome, and was in the utmoſt impatience to reach fort Prince of Wales. This was the place I had ſet down for my firſt attack. I had not an inſtant to loſe, as the rigour of the ſeaſon renders thoſe ſeas impervious to all ſhipping about the beginning of September. But I had to undergo a further trial of patience. As I was ſailing in perfect ſecurity in Hudſon's Bay, I found myſelf, on the 3d of Auguſt, involved in a thick miſt. I was ſoon ſurrounded with pieces of ice, a ſituation which compelled me to lie to. Two hours after the miſt diſappeared, and I perceived the three ſhips entangled in the ice, which extended out of ſight: this gave birth to a well grounded apprehenſion, that I had miſſed the right time for my operations, and I was on the point of ſending back my own ſhip, and one of the frigates, reſolving to winter it there myſelf in the other, with part of the troops under the command of Major de Roſtaing, in hopes of being able, at the beginning of the next ſeaſon, to deſtroy the Engliſh ſettlements: But on the 5th of Auguſt, the ice which ſurrounded my ſhip began to give way, and I reſolved to cut a paſſage through it, by crouding ſail, however dangerous the trial might prove to my little ſquadron. I was ſo lucky as to ſucceed; and on the 8th of Auguſt, at night, could perceive the Engliſh colours flying on fort Prince of Wales. I approached, ſounding all the way, within a league and a half, and dropped anchor with my diviſion in 18 fathoms of water, muddy bottom. An officer was inſtantly diſpatched by me, for the purpoſe of ſounding, who aſſured me it was very practicable for our ſhips to draw very near the fort. I was further informed, that if the enemy ſhould offer to oppoſe any reſiſtance, the Sceptre would be ſufficient to keep them under. Every thing was inſtantly prepared for landing, but the night growing very dark, and the tide boats were under way. We landed without the leaſt oppoſition, three quarters of a league diſtant from the fort, which is built with free-ſtone, and ſeemed calculated to make an obſtinate reſiſtance. Major de Roſtaing advanced with his detachment within gun-ſhot, and then halted; but perceiving that the enemy made no ſhow of reſiſtance, he ſent them a ſummons to ſurrender. Not the leaſt difficulty was thrown in his way; the gates flew open, and the Governor, with his garriſon, ſurrendered at diſcretion. A prodigious quantity of merchandize of all kinds was found in the fort; the ordinance was in the beſt condition, and all the magazines were covered with lead.

As I had not a moment to loſe for the purpoſe of putting an end to my operations in Hudſon's Bay, I reſolved to commit every thing to the flames, except a few beaver hides, and other furs, which were put on board the Aſtree. I gave up to the ſavages whatever they thought proper to carry away, eſpecially powder and ſhot, thoſe people living entirely on the produce of the chaſe.

On the 11th I ſailed on my way to Fort York, the chief place of the Engliſh ſettlements in the Bay, but here I met with difficulties far greater than thoſe I had encountered ſince my arrival in theſe ſeas. I was well aware that the coaſt was infeſted with rocks and ſhoals: I had no chart, and our priſoners obſtinately refuſed to give me the leaſt information; at laſt, after taking an infinite deal of precaution, and having eſcaped the dangers that ſurrounded us on all ſides, ſailing by ſeven or eight fathoms on a rocky bottom, I reached the entrance of Nelſon's river, where I came to anchor, on the 10th of Auguſt, within five leagues of the ſhore: As good luck would have it, I had ſtrengthened my ſquadron with the addition of 3 boats, taken at the Prince of Wales fort. They proved of the utmoſt ſervice: I had entruſted them to the command of M. du Bordieu, a Swede and an enſign in the navy; Dorie, lieutenant of a frigate; and Carbonneau, a midſhipman. It would have been impoſſible for any body to be of greater ſervice than the three above named officers, ſounding a head, and endeavouring to diſcover Haye's river, on which fort York ſtands, and whoſe near approach I knew to be impracticable for every ſhip of burden.

On the 18th of Auguſt, Meſſieurs du Bordieu and Carbonneau, each in his boat, and the Sieur le Fevre, in that belonging to the Sceptre, took an exact ſurvey of the ſaid river. I waited for them at our moorings, eight leagues at ſea, out of ſight of the land. They had minutely ſet down the ſoundings, and being returned on board, ſerved as guides and pilots. On the 20th of Auguſt, my diviſion dropped anchor on a good ſandy bottom. The next day in the morning, I prepared to land: I thought it adviſeable, having nothing to fear from the enemy on the ſea ſide, to bring up the van. Our great diſtance from ſhore might have ſuggeſted to the enemy the means and reſolution of oppoſing us, which could not ſo well be the caſe at Fort Prince of Wales, by reaſon of the eaſy acceſs my ſhip had to the latter ſettlement. I ordered the chevalier de Lungle to follow me, and gave to the ſieur de la Jaille the command of the diviſion, aſſuring him, that the landing once effected, I ſhould return on board the Sceptre, and leave the chevalier de Lungle to command the boats, which, with their crews, were to remain on ſhore till the ſurrender of the fort.

Haye's iſland, on which ſtands Fort York, is at the mouth of a large river, which it divides into two branches; the one called Haye's, and the other Nelſon's river. I knew that all the enemy's means of defence was along Haye's river: There was, moreover, a ſhip belonging to the Hudſon's Bay company, mounting 26 nine pounders, and anchored in the mouth of the river, which is full of ſand banks.

The currents are very violent, and the ebb and tide ſucceed each other with great rapidity: Our boats might have run and remained on ground within gun ſhot of the fort, and it highly concerned us not to give the enemy ſo favourable an opportunity. I therefore ſteered my courſe for Nelſon's river, knowing full well that our land forces would have above 16 miles to march; but by this means we effectually rendered uſeleſs the batteries erected along Haye's river. On the evening of the 21ſt we arrived with our flotilla of boats at the entrance of Nelſon's river. My boats, including thoſe taken at Fort Wales, were 12 in number, with 250 men; my mortars, cannon, and eight days proviſion. Matters were ſo diſpoſed that we wanted nothing from the ſhips, with which it was not eaſy to ſettle a communication, as they were obliged to ſtand off at a great diſtance. Ordered the boats to drop anchor in three fathoms ſounding, at the mouth of the river, and accompanied by the chevalier de Lungle, Meſſieurs Roſtaing and Moneron, I went before, ſounding all the way up the river, on which I ſuppoſed the enemy might have made ſome preparations to oppoſe our landing. At five o'clock, P. M. we were got near enough to the fort, and the company's ſhip, for the enemy, with their ſpy-glaſſes to be able to diſtinguiſh the colour of our regimentals. A gun, loaded with ſhot, was fired from the ſhip, and anſwered by the fort. This, I ſuppoſed to be a ſignal for the troops to file off towards Nelſon's river. What I had moſt to apprehend was from the ſavages, whom the Engliſh might have induced to take up arms againſt us, by ſupplying them with gunpowder and brandy.

As I proceeded in my ſoundings for the ſpace of three miles, I found that Nelſon's river could not be entered: The ſmalleſt boats could not approach it nearer than 100 fathoms diſtance, the remaining ſpace being ſoft and muddy: We therefore determined to remain at anchor all night, and wait till the next morning; but the tide ebbing much lower than I had at firſt imagined, my boats anchored in two fathoms and an half, and were left aground by three o'clock in the morning. The chevalier de Lungle propoſed to Major Roſtaing, to walk over the mud, and thus get on ſhore. This was agreed to; all our men with their firelocks ſhouldered, waded for a quarter of a mile through the mud knee deep, and we at laſt reached a meadow, or rather marſh, diſtant half a league from the woods. The troops then formed themſelves into battle array, and marched about three miles in their way to the woods, where we were in hopes to find a dry path that would lead us to the fort. A priſoner to whom we had been very liberal, had offered to be our guide; he pointed out to us a road, which, upon being reconnoitered by Major Roſtaing, was judged impracticable; yet we have ſince been informed, that it was the beſt in the Iſland. We ſpent the whole day in a fruitleſs ſearch for roads that were not to be met with. I reſolved at laſt to cut out one through the woods and bogs, which I attempted to effect by means of the compaſs: Meſſrs. Moneron and de Manſuy took upon them that very fatiguing taſk. We pitched our tents by the ſkirts of the wood, and at night notice was given, that there was a moraſs to go over, up to the knees in mud.

During the night the wind blew ſo hard a gale, that I was in the greateſt anxiety about my ſhips which were at anchor cloſe to the coaſt, in a place where the ſea is uncommonly boiſterous, and where the bottom, though muddy on the ſurface, is full of little rocks, ſo ſharp as to cut the cables aſunder. I directly reſolved to endeavour all I could to join my diviſion. The landing being effected, I thought myſelf no longer juſtified in continuing on ſhore, eſpecially when the ſhips were in the greateſt danger. I ordered the chevalier de Lungle to take the command of the boats, and haſtened to the ſea ſhore; but the ſtorm continuing ſtill to rage, I could not get on board. I improved, next day, the opportunity of a ſhort interval, and reached the ſhips one hour before another gale ſprang up. The ſieur Carbonneau, who had ſet out with me, had his boat wrecked, but was ſo lucky as to eſcape with his crew. They returned on board three days after, having, during that time, ſubſiſted on roots and wild fruit. The Engageante loſt two anchors in the ſecond ſquall, as did alſo the Aſtree. If the ſtorm had laſted a few hours longer, the [illegible] muſt have [illegible] of 300 men.

The wind having abated on the 26th, I was informed that our land forces had arrived before the fort on the morning of the 24th, and that, on the firſt ſummons ſent in by major Roſtaing, the gates were opened, not however before a capitulation had been aſked, and granted. I ſent word to the major to deſtroy every thing by fire, and inſtantly re-embark: This he did with all poſſible diſpatch,

However, once more I ſaw my plan overturned by a freſh hurricane, in which the Engageante was again in the utmoſt danger; her third anchor broke; as did alſo the bar of the rudder, beſides her pinnace being loſt: At laſt the fine weather returned, and I had the ſatisfaction, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, to ſee Fort York on fire, and Major Roſtaing, with all his men, making towards us in a large veſſel belonging to the Hudſon's Bay Company, and taken by me in the river. At night he came to an anchor, about a league diſtant from the Sceptre, on board of which I received him next morning. I weighed anchor without loſs of time, having on board the three Governors of the Forts Prince of Wales, York and Severn: The latter is a ſmall ſettlement within York diſtrict. I did not think it worth while to deſtroy it, being of no kind of importance, but eſpecially becauſe my ſhips having loſt both their boats and anchors, and above 300 of our people being ill, we could do nothing better than leave theſe ſeas, which from Auguſt 25th, are more tempeſtuous than the Engliſh channel in January.

I compute the loſs of the Hudſon's Bay company, upon an average, at ten or twelve millions of livres. I took care, when Fort York was ordered to be burnt, to ſpare a conſiderable magazine, ſituate beyond the reach of the flames, where I cauſed to be depoſited, proviſions, gunpowder, lead, firelocks, and a certain quantity of European goods, the propereſt for exchange among the ſavages, that ſeveral Engliſh inhabitants, who I know have fled to different parts, may, on their return, find in that magazine, the means of procuring ſubſiſtance, till the Court of London ſhall be informed of their ſituation. I am well aſſured, this part of my conduct will meet with his Majeſty's approbation; and that by making ſuch proviſion for thoſe unfortunates, I have only anticipated the King's benevolent intentions.

BALTIMORE, *January* 21.

The ſchooner Antelope, Capt. Garſton, of this port, on her way down the Bay, captured, on Sunday laſt, off the mouth of Rappahannock, the privateer ſchooner Active, from New-York, and retook a ſchooner belonging to Virginia.

Copy of a Journal of a Spaniſh Officer in the combined Fleet, from the 13th to the 20th of October inclusive, received by one of our Virginia Correſpondents from Cadiz, in the Ship Nancy, arrived at Peterſburg.

On board the San Raſael, commanded by Don Buena Ventura Moreno, Rear-Admiral, 13th October, 1782.

THE Britiſh fleet having fallen into the Mediterranean, in the night of the 11th, Don Louis de Cordova, this morning, made ſignal for the combined fleet to get under way; wind at W. N. W. The Triomphante, of 80 guns, being greatly to leeward, fell under the fire of Gibraltar, but received no conſiderable damage. At 12 o'clock, having doubled Europa Point, we diſcovered the Britiſh ſquadron ſtanding to the eaſtward; and the Admiral immediately made ſignal for a general chaſe.

14th. At day-break the Britiſh fleet appeared to the ſouthward; and ſix leagues off Marvella, we took a tranſport, with three officers and 23 ſoldiers of the 25th and 59th regiments. We purſued the enemy all day, who, in the evening, could only be ſeen from our main-top-gallant-maſt head, being to the ſouthward, under eaſy ſail.

15th. Wind at E.---Britiſh fleet to windward; at two o'clock, P. M. loſt ſight of them---ſtood over to the coaſt of Africa.

16th. Briſk gale from S. E. and by E. high ſea---no ſight of the enemy---combined fleet beat to windward.

17th and 18th. Wind at E.---vanguard of the combined fleet out of ſight---rejoined them at two o'clock, A. M.----18th, no ſight of the enemy.

19th. Wind at E.---At day-break the Britiſh fleet appeared off Punta de la Mina, on the coaſt of Africa---the combined fleet immediately gave chaſe, to prevent them from anchoring in Gibraltar-Bay, where they had already ſaved the convoy. At half after eight, having doubled Punta de la Mina, the Britiſh Admiral fired a ſhot to windward, and hoiſted the ſignal for forming the line of battle; the vanguard of the combined fleet being within a league and an half of his rear. At nine the Britiſh van having paſſed Europa Point, the whole fleet ſtood into the Streights. At three, P. M. being then off Tariffa, we could only diſtinguiſh them from our main-top-gallant-maſt head, bearing W. N. W. We continued chaſe all night under top gallant ſails.

20th. Wind at N. E.---At day-break the Britiſh fleet appeared four leagues ahead under eaſy ſail---the combined fleet gave chaſe till one o'clock, P. M. being from 12 to 13 leagues weſtward of Cape Spartel, when the Britiſh formed the line of battle, and brought to, to leeward. Cordova immediately made ſignal to form the line without regard to diviſions, four miles to windward of the enemy. At three o'clock the Admiral fired a ſhot to leeward, and hoiſted his flag, which was immediately anſwered by the Britiſh. At half after three a cutter hailed us (the St. Rafael) and ordered us to take our ſtation ahead of the Admiral, and the Bretagne to fall under his ſtern. About five the Count de Guichen, with four ſhips, attempted to double the rear of the Britiſh, but ineffectually, as, perceiving the manœuvre, they crouded ſail and bore off. At half after five the vanguard of the combined fleet began the fire, which was warmly returned from the Britiſh van and centre. At half after ſix the Admiral ordered the St. Rafael, Majeſteux, Bretagne and Indien, to bear down upon the Britiſh line, and endeavour to cut off three 90 gun ſhips and a 74 of their rear. They received us with a ſevere and well directed fire, which we returned with equal vivacity; till finding the operation impracticable, by their immediately cloſing up to their centre, we returned to our ſtations in the line. About eight the fire became general from the Britiſh againſt our van and centre, as twelve ſhips of our rear, amongſt which was the Terrible of 110 guns, the French Admiral, and ſeveral other firſt rates, could never be brought to action.---The enemy's fleet conſiſted of 34 ſail of the line, amongſt which were the Victory and Britannia, of 110 guns, ſix of 90, and four of 80. At eleven the fire ceaſed, as the Britiſh bore away before the wind with every ſail they could carry. We gave chaſe the remainder of the night, and in the morning perceived them near four leagues to leeward; at eleven, A. M. they were entirely out of ſight.---Three of their ſhips appeared greatly damaged; and we ſuffered ſeverely enough, having but 32 ſhips in action againſt 34 of theirs, much ſuperior in weight of metal. We loſt upwards of 300 men killed and wounded, and from 15 to 20 officers, eight of our ſhips were abſolutely diſabled in their maſts and rigging.

NEW-LONDON, *January* 17.

The public are cautioned to beware of *Counterfeit French Guineas*, ſome of which have been brought from Long-Iſland and paſſed here; they are much larger and lighter than the true Guineas, and by ſcratching them may be ſeen to be baſe metal very ſlightly waſhed over.

ON the night after the 8th inſtant, between midnight and 4 o'clock, Mr. Giles Sill and his wife awaked from ſleep, found their houſe in flames, the fire having got to ſuch a head that it was with the greateſt difficulty and danger they ſaved their ſmall children from being ſuffocated in the flames; one of his ſmall children and two young men and a girl, leaped from a chamber window about two minutes before the roof fell in; but a brother of Mr. Sill's not finding the window, was conſumed nearly to aſhes, and [illegible] periſhed in the ſame way, his head and limbs were conſumed, his body found in the coals, his back and vitals remaining whole; a girl who lodged in a lower room was alſo found about half conſumed. Had the family tarried but two minutes longer in the houſe, ten other perſons muſt have periſhed in the flames; but they eſcaped with nothing but their ſhirts on, to ſcreen them from a moſt ſevere cold ſnow ſtorm and travelled a quarter of a mile to a hoſpitable neighbour, who gave them all the relief in his power. The unhappy ſufferers are perſons of the greateſt integrity and honeſty; and by their more than common induſtry and prudence, had obtained a conſiderable intereſt; Mr. Sill being a mechanic, his intereſt was chiefly in his houſe and ſhop, both which, with their contents were conſumed. Providence hereby ſpeaks loudly to all, and ſhews us the uncertainty of life as well as the uncertain nature of worldly intereſt.

NEW-YORK. *January* 22.

Yeſterday the following account was brought to town, that on the ſeventh inſtant, his Majeſty's ſhips Amphion, of 32 guns, Capt. Bazely, and the Cyclops, of 28 guns, Capt. Chriſtian, fell in with a fleet of French and American ſhips and other veſſels, took five ſail, and a French corvette, or ſloop of war; the prizes are come through the ſound, and were on Monday night at White Stone. Theſe active ſons of thundering Jove, on the 27th of December, deſtroyed a cutter, and on the 29th, annihilated a large ſhip near Cape Charles. We are alſo informed, that the Sibyl French frigate, commanded by Captain Kargoria, was ſeen in action with a Britiſh frigate, and during the engagement, a large ſhip of war, ſuppoſed of two decks, hove in ſight, rapidly ſtood for the contending champions, by way of deciſive eclairciſſement. There are from 250 to 270 French ſeamen made priſoners by the above frigates in this their fortunate cruize. It is ſuppoſed the Count de Rochambeau, late Commander in Chief of the French troops in America, embarked for Europe on board the Sibyl; and it is conjectured that the above mentioned ſhip bearing up for the engaged frigates, was the Endymion, of 44 guns, Capt. Smith, commander, who was bound for the Weſt-Indies, after touching at St. Auguſtine.

PHILADELPHIA. *January* 29

Since our laſt advices have been received from Baltimore, which mention, that a veſſel is arrived there, after a paſſage of eleven days from St. Thomas's. A gentleman in that iſland writes his friend in Baltimore, that London papers of a very late date had been received there, from one of which he copied a letter, dated November 29, from Mr. Secretary Townſhend to the Directors of the bank of England, informing them that the Parliament was further prorogued till the 4th of December; that he was directed to inform them, the negociations were ſtill going on at Paris, but not in ſuch a ſtate that any thing deciſive could be ſaid on the matter; but that at the meeting of Parliament his Majeſty would lay before that body the proceedings of the negociators, and finally decide, as to peace or war.

This information was given to prevent any loſs the public credit might ſuſtain.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time ago, A gray pied BULL. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jan. 23, 1783. † JONATHAN BROWN.

To the RULERS.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the hiſtories of enſlaved nations, we find it cuſtomary for princes and their inferior tyrants to employ ſpies, to keep a ſharp look out for plunder among their ſubjects: With more propriety may good rulers employ watchmen to inſpect the conduct of thoſe who execute the laws; and whatever diſcoveries are made of mal-adminiſtration, it is enacted by the moſt excellent majeſty of the people, that the ſame be printed for public conſideration, therefore ought never to be kept ſecret; and they who commit and conceal capital crimes ought never to be forgiven, until they are dragged forth and puniſhed in the preſence of the people.

Nothing upon earth is of a more univerſal nature than government, and every private man has a concern in it, becauſe his virtue, his property, and the ſecurity of his perſon is nearly and immediately concerned, and where all theſe are beſt preſerved and advanced, the government is beſt adminiſtered, and where they are not, the government is weak, wicked, and unfortunate, and ſo are the people; there being always and every where a certain ſimilarity and ſympathy between the nature of the government, and the nature of the people: Publick rulers are the patterns of private men, and the virtues and vices of the Governors ſoon become the virtues and vices of the governed. Ill governments ſubſiſting by vice and violence, are jealous of private virtue, and enemies to private property; hence it is, that to drain, plunder, worry and debauch the people, are the ſteady maxims of their politicks; in ſuch a wretched ſituation, the people, before they are ſafe, muſt be poor and vicious. The doctrine of taxing the people to the extent of what they can bear, with the idea of its advantage, in order to create induſtry and acquire fortunes. may become a very ſerious paradox in politicks, but, Sirs, there will be but little induſtry where property is precarious, ſmall honeſty where virtue is dangerous.

There is not a nation upon earth who have had men in power without controul, but they have found them inſtrumenſts of deſtruction, plague and torment. In truth, where they are moſt limited, it is as much as the people can do to reſtrain them to their truſt, and to keep them from violence; men will never think they have enough, whilſt they can take more, nor will they be content with part, when they can ſeize the whole: This evil has its root in human nature; how cautiouſly then, and how partially men in power ought to be truſted, and what effectual reſtraints ought they to be under in the execution of the laws, eſpecially thoſe laws which lay hold on the property of the ſubjects; the neglect of ſuch reſtraints betrays the people to the boundleſs avarice of unprincipled men, and expoſes them to their unrelenting tyranny.

From the above conſiderations, and upon peruſing the tax laws of Pennſylvania, I beg leave to offer the following queries:

1ſt. Have not the county Commiſſioners power to lay what ſum they pleaſe upon the townſhips, above what the law demands in the quota of the county?

2d. Have they, in any inſtance, near doubled the ſum demanded by law?

3d. What becomes of the enormous ſurplus in that caſe?

4th. Have they not power to appoint Collectors, that will plunder, ſport, and game away the property of the people, and thereby in a great meaſure diſable them for the future to contribute towards the ſupport of government?

5th. May not the Commiſſioners direct their Collectors to deliver the money to them, and they to pay the neat ſum demanded by law to the county Treaſurer?

6th. Are the quotas of the townſhips returned to the Houſe of Aſſembly, the ſame as thoſe raiſed from the people?

7th. Have not the Commiſſioners power to draw pay every day they attend for every duplicate not wholly paid?

8th. Are not ſuch unlimited powers dangerous to the liberties of the people, eſpecially when they have no appeal from the Board of Commiſſioners?

9th. If the county Commiſſioners were directed by law to publiſh the quotas of each townſhip annexed to their warrants, whereby they may be compared with the quota of the county, would it not tend to prevent evil, and do honor to the Legiſlature?

Pleaſe to anſwer the above queries, and ſatisfy your makers.

POPLAR GROVE, JAN. 8, 1783. THE PLEBEANS.

ERASMUS KELLY,

In Moravian-Alley, has for SALE,

A NUMBER of BOOKS, ſuitable for Schools; among which are, Lilly's and Clarke's Grammars; Ruddiman's Rudiments; Sententiæ Pueriles; Introduction to making Latin, Corderius, Florus, Juſtin and Suetonius, by Clarke; Virgil in Uſum Delphini; Longinus, by Smith; Bailey's Exerciſes; with all Sorts of Engliſh Books uſed in Schools.

A L S O,

Greek Teſtament,
Latin Bible, folio,
----- Teſtament,
Dawſon's Lexicon N. Teſt.
Hederic's Lexicon,
Clavis Homerica,
Clavis Virgiliana,
Gradus ad Parnaſſum,
Ruddiman's large Grammar,
Horace,
Juvenal,
Ovid's Metam.
Terence,
Juſtin,
C. Nepos,
} In uſum delph.
And other good Editions of Latin Claſſics,
Prideaux's Connections,

Martin's Dictionary,
-------'s Philoſophy,
Spectator,
Watts's Lyric Poems,
-------'s Logic and Supplement,
-------'s Aſtronomy, &c.
Addiſon on Medals,
-------- on Italy,
Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Time,
-------'s Travels,
Shaw's Juſtice,
Dunciad,
Trapp's Virgil,
Dryden's Fables,
Gay's Fables,
Pilpay's Fables,

And many others, in almoſt every Branch of Learning, &c.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, very pleaſantly ſituated, in Northampton, Bucks county, containing 185 acres of good land (old meaſure) and an excellent ſtand for any public buſineſs, with a compleat ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, and a ſtone kitchen adjoining, an extraordinary barn and ſtables, a never failing well of excellent water, with a good pump in it, near the door, two bearing orchards, a variety of plumb, peach and cherry trees, a quantity of good meadow, and wood ſufficient for the place. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe ſaid plantation may know the terms, by applying to JACOB BENNET, on the premiſes. † December 21, 1782.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1782.

THE partnerſhip of George Meade, and Company, having expired the firſt inſtant, all thoſe who have any demands againſt them, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber for payment, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the affairs of the late Company; and all thoſe indebted to them are likewiſe requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately.

GEORGE MEADE.

GEORGE MEADE has removed his compting-houſe to his dwelling-houſe, at the ſouth-weſt corner of Walnut and Third-ſtreets, where he has for ſale, Havanna Sugars in boxes, Weſt-India Rum by the hogſhead, a good aſſortment of Dry Goods by the bale or ſmaller quantity, Beef and Pork by the barrel.

EPSOM SALTS,

Of an excellent Quality, to be Sold, by the Barrel, by

JOHN KAIGHN,

In Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD, or LETT,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Southwark, on Second-ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet, the houſe is of brick, three ſtories high, and ſeventeen and half feet front, two rooms on a floor, with a brick kitchen, two ſtories high, connected by a piazza, the whole having been newly repaired and painted. The lot is 200 feet deep, under good fence; there is before the door a pump of choice water. The ſituation is airy and pleaſant, and might ſuit a Captain of a veſſel, or gentleman who would chooſe to live retired. It is ſubject to a ground-rent of only Thirty three ſhillings currency per annum, and may be entered immediately. For terms enquire as above, †

The 24th day of 12th Month, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT one hundred Acres of LAND, with Improvements, half the tract cleared, good upland and meadow, the remainder well timbered; on ſaid premiſes are a griſt and merchant mill, on a good conſtant ſtream of water, well ſituated for buſineſs, 13 miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 26th of February next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in London-grove townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres and allowance, on which is a good ſquare log houſe, that has four ſtone fire-places and five rooms on the firſt floor, with a good cellar, a ſtone ſpring-houſe on a choice ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, a large barn, ſtone ſmoke-houſe, a large orchard of apple, peach, cherry and quince trees, about ten acres of meadow chiefly watered, and more may be made, about 90 acres of upland cleared, the remainder woodland well timbered, the corn-land chiefly in good heart to bring grain, being lately cleared and well dunged; the great road from Lancaſter to Wilmington runs thro' it, and another leading to Philadelphia runs along the north line; it is very convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, ſuch as Preſbyterians, Quakers, Church and Maſs, likewiſe to ſeveral merchant mills, about 15 miles from Philadelphia and 17 from Newport. An indiſputable title will be made for the ſame, and poſſeſſion given the tenth of April next; time will be given for two thirds of the purchaſe-money, clear of intereſt. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by

¶ ALEXANDER LEWIS.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A FULLING & OIL-MILL,

SITUATE in the manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, about fourteen miles and an half from the city, with 16 acres of LAND, on which are erected, a large ſtone mill-houſe, with two water wheels, a very conſtant ſtream of water, a good ſituation for cuſtom for the fulling buſineſs and flax-ſeed, alſo a ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe and ſtable, four acres of excellent watered meadow, and as much more may be made and watered at a ſmall expence. The mills in good order for carrying on the fulling and oil-making. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Jan. 27, 1783. † MICHAEL CONRAD.

January 21, 1783.

TO BE SOLD.

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, KITCHEN and lot of GROUND, adjoining to Mr. JOSEPH HUDDELL, on Swanſon-ſtreet, Southwark, it is very convenient for public buſineſs or trading by water. The lot extends into the river, and is capable of great improvements. If it is not ſold before March, it will then be lett; any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may ſee the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, merchant, in Front-ſtreet. †

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

ABOUT fifteen acres of land, in Blockley townſhip, about four miles from the city of Philadelphia, joining on land belonging to John Penn, Eſq; and the road commonly called the Schuylkill road, leading to the ſaid city; the ſituation is high and healthy, and affords a long and agreeable view of the river Schuylkill, both up and down. It is part of a tract of about 80 acres, and it is propoſed to lett the remaining 65 acres or thereabouts, with a dwelling-houſe and barn. To be entered upon punctually on the firſt day of the 4th month next.

27th 1ſt Month, 1783. MARGERY WARNER.

N. B. The above 15 acres has a good orchard, and ſeveral ſtone quarries adjoining the river Schuylkill. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, in the borough of Wilmington, being a corner of High and Market-ſtreets, and directly oppoſite the Upper Market, fronting on High-ſtreet 23 feet, and 69 on Market-ſtreet; whereon are a large commodious brick houſe, four rooms on a floor, a ſmall two ſtory brick tenement, and a frame ditto adjoining. Will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may ſuit the purchaſers.

Alſo a corner LOT, fronting on High and King-ſtreets, 97 feet on High-ſtreet, and 62 feet on King-ſtreet; to be diſpoſed of altogether, or divided into lots. Enquire of *Jonathan Dawes*, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, or of *Rumford* and *Abijah Dawes*, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

Springfield townſhip, January 24, 1783.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I JOHN SMITH, of Springfield townſhip, in the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, did, on or about the 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1782, make and execute to a certain CHRISTIAN WIEGNER, of the ſame townſhip, a certain Bond, conditioned for the payment of *Forty Three Pounds*; and whereas in or about the month of June, in the ſame year, I did alſo make and execute to a certain JOSEPH SAVITE, or SAVIGE, three ſeveral Bonds, dated either in the ſaid month of May or June, one whereof is conditioned for the payment of *Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds*, and each of the ſaid other two Bonds conditioned for the payment of *Fifty Pounds*; all of which ſaid Bonds or obligations were fraudulently and deceitfully obtained from me, without any conſideration: I do therefore hereby caution and forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of all or any of the ſaid Bonds or Obligations, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 25th of March next,

THE Corner Stone HOUSE, oppoſite Mrs. Withey's Tavern, in Cheſter, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging. For Terms, enquire of Mr. JOHN HOGAN, next door to Mrs. Withey's, in Cheſter. ¶ Jan. 24, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 80 acres of good freſh land, about 50 acres cleared, and the remainder well timbered, about four acres of meadow cleared, and conveniency of making as much more; there are on ſaid plantation, a good log dwelling-houſe and ſtable, a young bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſaw-mill, built on Cheſter creek, the ſaid creek running through the land a conſiderable diſtance, which affords a very fine ſeat for a griſt-mill, it being in a very fine neighbourhood for wheat and timber. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 25, 1783. † ROBERT YEARSLEY.

PURSUANT to an Order, iſſued out of the Orphans Court, for the county of Cheſter, will be SOLD at Public Vendue, By William Todd and Mary his wife, Adminiſtrat. of the Eſtate of JOHN MEREDITH, late of the townſhip of Weſt-Whiteland, deceaſed, on the premiſes, on FRIDAY, the 21ſt day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A PIECE or TRACT of LAND, with a Tenement thereon erected, containing 45 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Whiteland aforeſaid, Cheſter county, in the State of Pennſylvania, bounded on the north by Lancaſter road, on the weſt by land of Samuel Lewis, on the eaſt by land of John Jacobs, and on the ſouth by other land of the ſaid John Meredith, deceaſed, late the property of the ſaid deceaſed. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

Jan. 22, 1783. † WILLIAM TODD, Adminiſtrator, MARY TODD, Adminiſtratrix.

Philadelphia county, Jan. 22, 1783.

LAND TO BE LETT.

THE Subſcriber has to lett 4500 acres of land, ſituate in Waſhington county, in the State of Maryland, all adjoining and laying contiguous to Hager's-town (the county town) and being that body of land on which the ſame ſtands; the land is of an excellent quality, the part of the country agreeable, and the advantages of being ſo near a thriving and well inhabited town are conſiderable; a great part of the land is yet to be cleared, and the whole will be divided into convenient plantations. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Upper Salford townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, before the 15th day of February, or afterwards at Hager's-town till the 15th of March next. DANIEL HIESTER, jun.

N. B. Said Hieſter will alſo lett the plantation on which he now lives; the houſe is a large brick building, and one of the beſt houſes in that part of the country, and the place is otherwiſe in good order, and may be entered on the firſt of April next.

ALL perſons that are in any wiſe indebted to the eſtate of JONATHAN HAGER, Eſq; late of Waſhington county, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at Hager's-town from the 20th of February to the 15th of March next; ſuch as do not comply after ſo long an indulgence, as ſince the deceaſe of Mr. Hager, muſt expect to be dealt with as the law directs; ſuch of them, however, as live in the weſtern counties in this, and at a great diſtance from ſaid town, may make payment to Thomas Smith, Eſq; of Carliſle, at their reſpective ſpring Courts, who will be authoriſed to receive debts and give diſcharges.

DANIEL HIESTER, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable GRIST and SAW-MILL, with 280 acres of good land, adjoining the river Potowmack, in Waſhington county, State of Maryland, 40 acres is bottom land, equal to any in the State; the mill-houſe is very large and convenient, and the ſtream of water is a never failing one; the beſt of pine timber may be had down the river, and the ſtuff when ſawed may be ſold to great advantage; the mill is but 13 miles from Hager's-town, about 60 acres are clear, with good buildings, beſides the mill. For terms apply to DANIEL HIESTER, the younger, in the county of Philadelphia, or to MARTIN CARSNER, about ſix miles from the premiſes. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

On eaſy Terms of payment,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 340 acres; it is about one mile from a good griſt and ſaw-mill: There are on the ſaid tract 50 or 60 acres of meadow land, a part cleared, with a quantity of plough land cleared, and a good bearing orchard. It may be very conveniently divided into two places, as there are timber, meadow-ground and water, ſufficient to accommodate both. There are buildings which ſerve for two tenements already. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, or to JESSE YARNALL, living on the premiſes. ¶ WILLIAM SHIPLEY.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1783.

JAMES NEWPORT,

DISTILLER,

At his STORE *in Front-ſtreet above Arch-ſtreet, the third door above the Bank Meeting,*

Has, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on very reaſonable terms,

WINES,
Weſt-India Rum,
Country Ditto,
Brandy,
Gin equal to any imported,
Peach, Apple Rye & Spirits,
Anniſeed Waters,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
Pepper Mint ditto,
Allſours,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for raiſing the proof of Rum, or any other Spirits; and is alſo fit for medicinal uſes. He has fine flavoured Rum colouring.

N. B. He makes good allowance to country dealers and town ſtore-keepers, who may always depend upon the goodneſs of his diſtilled liquors. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, A certain THOMAS HINSON, late of Cheſter, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has fair brown hair tied behind, and is remarkable for his long noſe; he is ſuppoſed to be gone for New-York. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Hinſon, and delivers him to any lawful officer in this State, to be dealt with according to law, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Elfrith's-alley, on the first instant, an apprentice Lad, named WILLIAM HENSLEY, a comb-maker by trade, he is about 18 years and an half old, middling tall for his age, black strait hair, fair complexion and thin visage; had on, when he went away, a purple sailor's jacket, black breeches, and brown yarn stockings, a good shirt, and a hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Jan. 15, 1783. ¶ JACOB BINDER.

N. B. He returned home since the above date, but went off again, and took with him a red sailor's jacket, and a pair of blue trowsers. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

THESE are to acquaint you my brethren and sisters, viz. John Flenney, John Henry Flenney, Elizabeth Miller, Catherine Flenney and Mary Flenney, that I am in health, and live in Abington township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, with William Hallowell, jun. It would be a pleasure to me to hear from, and more to see you, and that you were as I have expressed I am, it being now upwards of nine years since I have seen either of you. If this should come to your view, please to send an account of your present situation by writing, or otherwise. Please to direct to William Whitebread, living in Second-street, in Philadelphia, a little above the Market-place, to the care of the above named William Hallowell, for John Jacob Flenney. I remain your loving brother,

Jan. 7, 1783. ¶ JOHN JACOB FLENNEY.

Just imported in the Ships CONGRESS and INTREPID, from FRANCE, and to be sold by

PETER WIKOFF,

At his house in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite to Elfreth's Alley,

An assortment of European Goods,

Suitable for the Season, among which are,

SUPERFINE and middling broadcloths, swanskins, coatings, ratteens, friezes, camblets, sergeminorques, bed-ticking. Britannia and other low priced linens, bohea tea, wool cards, nankeens, ravens duck, oznabrigs, bordered handkerchiefs, needles, &c. &c.

N. B. The late partnership of PETER and WILLIAM WIKOFF, by mutual consent expired last month, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive and settle the same.

Jan. 14, 1783. T.b.c. 6 w. PETER WIKOFF.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Christmas eve, from the subscriber, living in Wilmington, New-Castle county, and Delaware State, A Negroe Man, named CHARLES, formerly LONDON, a spare genteel fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a high nose and forehead, very well made, is talkative and bold in appearance, fond of strong liquor, has a small scar over one of his eyes. He had and took with him, two white linen shirts, one ruffled, the other plain, one old tow linen ditto, one pair of old leather breeches, one pair fine white worsted stockings, and one pair dark yarn ditto, a pair of good boots, new shoes, a new fine hat, an old round ditto, a scarlet coat & waistcoat, an old blue cloth great coat with a white velveret cape, an old brown round made jacket with wooden buttons, and lined with tow linen; also a brass barrel'd pistol, has been broke at the butt and mended.

At the same time a Negroe Man, named SAM, belonging to Mr. Gunning Bedford, run off with the above described Negroe, who were both seen in the city of Philadelphia. Sam has since been taken up on board of a brig in the city, and was just going to sea, and it is supposed that Charles will endeavour to make his escape the same way. Sam informed he had obtained a pass from a free Negroe in this town, by the name of Pott, under which pass and name he now passes. All Captains of vessels are forewarned taking the aforesaid Negroe off. Whoever apprehends and secures the above Negroe, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by the subscriber,

Wilmington, Jan. 7, 1783. ¶ DANIEL I. ADAMS.

WILLIAM SMITH,

In Second-street, the third door above the Church, has now by Wholesale and Retail,

A QUANTITY of double flint pint, gill, and half gill tumblers, together with a handsome assortment of China and Queens ware, japaned and pewter ware; an assortment of knives and forks, and other cutlery ware; a quantity of Ivory combs, coffee mills, shoes, and a few boxes of window glass. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a NEGROE GIRL, 13 years of age, who is to serve till she is 18, when she becomes free. She has had the small-pox, and is very healthy and strong. It will be most agreeable to dispose of her in a Quaker family, as she has always lived in one of that profession. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

State of New-Jersey, Cumberland, ss.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court will be held agreeably to the 14th section of an Act for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction, at the house of Daniel Bowen, in Greenwich, in the county of Cumberland, on the 12th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Zachariah Smith Allen (who as well, &c.) against a certain Schooner rigged BOAT, name unknown, burthen about 14 tons, brought from near Bombay-Hook, in the Delaware river; no load in her, and seized in Jacob creek, in said county of Cumberland; together with her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of said vessel, or any person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why said vessel and apparel aforesaid should not be condemned to the captors.

By Order of Benjamin Holms, one of the Judges of Inferior Court of Common pleas for said county.

¶ ZACHARIAH SMITH ALLEN.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1783.

Pursuant to the order of an Orphans Court, will be sold, at public vendue, on the 7th day of February next, at ten o'clock, on the premises,

A THREE story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, containing in breadth on Front-street, 17 feet, and in depth 65 feet, situate on the west side of Front-street, in the Northern Liberties, nearly opposite the sign of Noah's Ark, now in the tenure of Henry Apeal; subject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Ten Shillings and Six-pence per annum; bounding on the north by a lot belonging to Benjamin Jones, and on the south by a lot of Abraham Marpole's; late the property of Thomas Miller, deceased. The conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by WILLIAM THOMPSON, Administrator. ¶

By order of an Orphans court, held at Philadelphia, the 13th of December last, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John Jarret, deceased, on Monday the 17th of February, 1783, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county, 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 220 acres of land, 100 acres thereof is cleared, 20 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of excellent woodland, 6 acres of orchard of the best kind of apple trees, whereon is erected a good dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn and stable, a well at the door and spring-house, with a never failing spring, a lime-kiln and other conveniencies; late the property of JOHN JARRET, deceased. Any person inclining to purchase, may see the place by applying to DOROTHEA JARRET, living on the premises; an indisputable title and attendance will be given by DOROTHEA JARRET,) Administrat.
¶ 4 w. FREDERICK SMITH,)

ALL persons that stand indebted to ROBERT WAY, late of the township of Kennett, and county of Chester, deceased, or to the Administrators for goods bought at the deceased's Vendue, are desired to discharge the same on or before the 12th day of February next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons; and all persons that have any demands against said estate, are desired to send them properly proved, in order for settlement, to

HANNAH WAY,)
Dec. 30, 1782. ROBERT COOPER,) Administrat.

N. B. A young woman, named TAMER WAY, daughter to said Robert Way, about 20 years of age, left the parts about the 1st day of July last, and has not been heard of since. She was at times lunatick. Any person or persons knowing of her, are desired to give information to Robert Lewis, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Chester county, near Kennett-Square, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

¶ ROBERT COOPER.

For SALE, by the Subscriber,

Living on the premises, and may be entered on the first day of the Fourth Month next,

A CONVENIENT SETTLEMENT, in the Manor of Moreland, county of Philadelphia, containing 72 acres, adjoining lands of Moses Vancourt, Samuel Boutcher, and the Southampton road, near 14 miles from the city; on which there are erected, two dwelling-houses, one built with stone, two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor besides a kitchen, and three above, well finished, a pump by the door, a stone milk-house, watered by said pump, a barn, 40 feet by 24, one half built with stone, a waggon-house, smith's shop of stone, and log coal-house; the other dwelling-house built with sawed logs, weather boarded with cedar, two rooms on the floor, a bearing orchard of about 200 apple trees, 15 acres of good watered meadow, and about 12 acres of woodland; the ploughland well manured with lime; the whole in good repair.

First Month, 18th Day, 1783. ISAAC CADWALADER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock said day, at the old Coffee-house, A certain messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Pewter-Platter-alley, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, being about 20 feet front on said alley, and 40 feet deep, more or less, bounded by lots of Robert Grace and Thomas Shute; subject-------, and late the estate of Samuel Minshall, deceased.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the premises, on Monday the third of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A certain messuage and about one half acre of land, situate in Smithfield township, about ---- miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Samuel Allen and James Vansant; said to be a good stand for a shopkeeper or tradesman; late the property of John Lewis, and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Maxatawney township, Berks county, Jan. 16, 1783.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, have some time last fall purchased a tract of land, lying in Windsor township, in said county, of one George Alspach, and having paid said Alspach part of the purchase money, and gave bonds from my hand for the remainder, and since having found that the said Alspach, together with the rest of his brothers and sisters, who released their rights, had no good right to 100 acres of said tract which I bought of him the said George Alspach and his brothers and sisters; these are therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking any assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until the said Alspach and the other heirs deliver me a good title for the hundred acres, or otherwise compelled to by a regular course of law, as the said hundred acres have since I made the purchase been taken possession of by another man. ¶ GEORGE CHRISTMAN.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS RANDALL & Co.

In Front-street, a few Doors above Market-street,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead;
COFFEE, by the Bag;
Also, a Quantity of SALT;
LEAD and TIN in Boxes;
And a Variety of other GOODS.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Bucks, will be exposed to SALE, by way of Public Vendue, at the house of JOHN DOWDNEY, in the borough of Bristol, on the fourteenth day of the second month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, consisting of 160 acres, 8 of which are good meadow, and a considerable quantity more may be made, a good proportion of Woodland, an Orchard, Dwelling-house, Barn, and other improvements in good order; the whole being situate within one mile of the borough of Bristol aforesaid, lying on the road leading from said borough to New-town, being the real estate of JOHN MITCHELL, jun. late of Bristol township, deceased. For further information respecting the premises, please to apply to RICHARD HARTSHORN) Administrators.
PURSON MITCHELL,)

N. B. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, and if the plantation is not sold by three, it will then be offered to sale in lots, from 5 to 10 acres each; a plan of which, with the terms of sale, may be seen at or before the time, by applying as above.

West Bradford, Chester county, Jan. 20, 1783.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 18th of December last, a dark brown HORSE, 15 and an half hands high, 5 years old, trots and canters well, shod all round, branded with P under his mane. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse only, paid by

¶ THOMAS CARPENTER.

Just published at BELL's *Book-Store in Third-street.*
Compleat in three Volumes, at *Half a Dollar* each Volume.

THE

MAN OF THE WORLD,

EXHIBITED

In the History of Sir THOMAS SINDALL, Miss HARRIET ANNESLY, and other eminent Personages, whose Adventures, abound with Instruction and Entertainment.

Also lately published at said Book-Store.

1. The MAN OF FEELING, exhibited in the History of Mr. Harley, Miss Walton, and Edwards the Volunteer Soldier.---to which is added the SENTIMENTAL SAILOR.---*Price One Dollar.*

2. Lord Lyttelton's Familiar Letters to his Friends, with his Poems on several occasions.---*Price One Dollar.*

3. The new, elegant, entertaining, and wonderful HISTORY OF EMMA CORBETT, exhibiting HENRY and EMMA, the faithful modern Lovers, as delineated by themselves, in their original letters.

In this work the very great vicissitudes of human life, and the miseries of civil war, are feelingly depicted; founded upon incidents which occurred at and near Philadelphia, in the Royal-Winter of 1777, when the British Gentry imagined they had taken an eternal lease of the great Congressional city. Compleat in three Volumes, at *Half a Dollar* each Volume.

N. B. At said Bell's Book-Store may also be had, every curiosity that is *come-at-able* in the American world of Books. †

Philadelphia, January 23, 1783.

TO BE LETT,

ONE good PLANTATION, situate within one mile of Hides-town, East-New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, on which is a good house, stables, orchard, and other suitable conveniences, now occupied by Samuel Bailey, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing.

One large Plantation adjoining the above, containing 280 acres, with a good house, barn and stables; there is a piece of good meadow, and a large proportion of orchard of the best fruit, with almost all other conveniences necessary to render a farm agreeable. The whole in the tenure of Absalom Hankins, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing.

One other Plantation adjoining the above, containing 212 acres, properly laid out in fields, in good fence, with a good house, barn and stables, and an excellent well of water before the door, a good bearing orchard of the best fruit, now in the tenure of Daniel Hutchinson, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing. ALSO

One small plantation, containing about 13 acres, most of which being meadow and gardens, would suit a person who could attend the market, it being only 7 miles from this city, on the old York road; there is a handsome large stone house, kitchen, barn, stables, milk house, well, and every kind of convenience, and would also suit for a gentleman's country seat, it being one of the most healthy spots in this country, it may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing.

A good new two story brick house and kitchen, together with a good two story frame dwelling house, back of the same, with an alley for its accommodation, situate in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, (next to Caleb Ash's) the whole now in the tenure of Valentine Ware, and may be entered upon the first day of February ensuing.

Also two stables, situate upon the Dock, calculated to contain from 5 to 10 horses each, and may be entered upon immediately, both of these would suit for private stables, as they will be let low.

For terms apply to the subscriber, at the north-east corner of Second and Chestnut-streets. T.b.c. JOHN SHIELDS.

New-London township, Chester county, Jan. 13 1783.

To be SOLD, or exchanged for a House in Philadelphia,

ABOUT 500 acres of good LAND, divided into two parts by Great Elk creek: There are on said place, two dwelling-houses, with barns and other out-houses sufficient; two orchards, with plenty of meadow made, and more may be made at a small expence; about 300 acres woodland: There is three mill seats on said place. It will be sold together, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser. An indisputable title will be given by me ¶ ADAM HILL.

Imported in the last vessels from EUROPE, and now opening for sale, on very reasonable terms, by

HARTSHORNE & LARGE,

At their STORE in Second-street, next door above Christ-Church,

An Assortment of Merchandize,

Among which are,

MEN and womens leather gloves, cassimers, coating, shalloons, corduroys and velvet, flannels, sattinet, prunelle and everlasting, light and dark chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, book muslin, yard wide and 3 qr. Britannias, Flanders and Russia sheeting, oznabrigs and ticklingburg, black and white gauze, broad and narrow quality and shoe binding, fans, tapes, bobbins and thread, ivory combs, pins, pen-knives, knives and forks, fish-hooks, &c. Also oil by the barrel.

JUST IMPORTED in the last Vessels from EUROPE, *and* TO BE SOLD, *by*

WILLIAM MILLER,

At his STORE, *in* FRONT-STREET, *the Corner of* GRAY'S-ALLEY, *between* CHESTNUT *and* WALNUT-STREETS,

A neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Season, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms; among which are,

A VARIETY of superfine, middling and low-priced broad-cloths and coatings, of the most fashionable colours; cotton corduroys and velvets; blankets; tickens; checks; laval, royal, Britannia and sheeting linens; Russia linens and diapers; a large and neat assortment of light and dark ground calicoes and chintzes; yard wide striped and clear muslins; 6 qr. book muslins; wide lutestrings; mantuas; rich black and white sattins; white sarsnet; black mode; silk serges for linings, of various colours; black princes stuff; cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches; minionet and kenting lawns and aprons; check, kenting, lawn and gauze handkerchiefs; ribbons and silk ferriting; broad and narrow quality and shoe bindings; tapes; bobbins; threads; gartering; 6 qr. laces; nonsopretties; mens and womens cotton hose; mens white and neat fancy coloured silk hose; womens silk mittens; Marseilles quilting bordered; ladies neat silk quilts; sewing silks; pins; pen-knives; knives and forks; fish-hooks; a variety of beads and necklaces; glass lanthorns, &c. &c. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A LOT of GROUND,

Between Moravian-Alley and Third-street,---would be very convenient for a Board or Lumber-yard. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.